DIMETHYLCARBAMOYL CHLORIDE

UN 2262

Shipping Name: Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
Other Names: Carbamoyl dimethyl chloride
Dimethylcarbamic chloride
DDC DMCC

WARNING! • REACTS VIGOROUSLY WITH WATER PRODUCING HIGHLY FLAMMABLE DIMETHYLAMINE AND CORROSIVE HYDROCHLORIC ACID!

Hazards:

- Severely irritating to skin, eyes, nose and lungs; skin and eye contact causes severe burns and blindness
- Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Combustion and decomposition products upon heating include toxic nitrogen oxide and hydrogen chloride

Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless liquid
- Irritating smell
- Sinks in water and rapidly decomposes to extremely flammable dimethylamine and corrosive hydrochloric acid
- Flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Freezes at -27° F

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- DO NOT use water directly on product - reacts with water to form dimethylamine and hydrochloric acid
- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water well away from the material to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts or use fog streams to extinguish burning liquid consider water decomposition products before using water. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into liquid.
- If material is not leaking, cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
  - Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
  - Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
  - Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
  - Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

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